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AMUSEMENTS TO MORROW EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Shandy Ma BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-THE TEMPEST BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Soldier's DAUGHTER-Is LAND AS IT Is. NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-Uncle Tom's

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-PRISON AND PA-AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon-Hot Corn. Even-

CHRISTY'S AMERICAN OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broad-WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 444 Broadway, ETHIOPIAN

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broadway-Buck

BROOKLYN ATHENAEUM-Busch's GRAND CONCERT BANVARD'S GEORAMA, 596 Broadway-PANORAMA

WHOLE WORLD, 377 and 379 Broadway-Afternoon and

JONES'S PANTISCOPE-APOLLO ROOMS.

New York, Sunday, April 30, 1854.

The "windows of Heaven" are open, "the fountains of the great deep " are slightly broken up, and we are in the midst of what the Peruvians on the seacoast would undoubtedly consider a second De loge. It has rained-no, that is not the word-it has poured down upon us in one uninterrupted stream from about twelve o'clock on Friday night, and at the time we go to press-2 A. M .- not the slightest indication of a "hold up" is discernible. The Russ pavement shines in the gaslight like the marble floors of the St. Nicholas, and the homely cobble stones, "long lost to sight (in the mud) but to memory dear," lift their modest heads in gratitude for the copious ablution. The urbans have suffered some in the way of overflowed cellars; the suburbans have had their trees blown down, and their fancy flower gardens are in a woful plight. In Brooklyn a melancholy accident happened. The flood of water carried a mass of earth and rock against a frame building situated on and partly overhanging the brink of the Heights, demolishing the lower story, and, strange to say, leaving the upper part of the house almost unharmed. Two persons lost their lives, and five others were more or less injured by this casualty, of which the full

particulars are given elsewhere. The investigation into the causes of the Broadway calamity was continued yesterday, in the course of which some extraordinary revelations were brought to light, that will doubtless lead to conclusions anything but flattering to a portion of the Fire Depart ment. We have expressed our views at length on this subject in another column. We also give the programme of the funeral of the victims, which takes place to-day. It will be observed that this sad event has enlisted the sympathies of the benevolent, and that arrangements are in progress to mitigate in some degree the loss the relatives of the deceased have sustained.

The steamship Arctic, for Livernool, left her dock yesterday at the usual hour, but owing to the thick weather came to anchor at Quarantine. Many merchants availed themselves of her detention to despatch additional letters to Europe, for which purpose Mr. Gilpin's letter office was kept open until four o'clock in the afternoon. She will probably in the afternoon. She will probably depart early this morning on her voyage. Her passenger list numbers two hundred and five, and she carries out \$531,056 in specie on freight. The Charleston steamer anchored below, and it is supposed that the Savannah and Norfolk steamers did

There were 477 deaths in this city during the week ending the 29th instant, according to the City Inspector's report, being an increase of 76 on the mortality of the previous week. Of the whole number 288 were under ten years of age. Of the total, 9 died of apoplexy, 6 of bronchitis, 66 of consumpnmation of the lungs, 27 of other inflammatory diseases, 14 of smallpox, 49 of convulsions (infantile), 12 of croup, 20 of marasmus (infantile). There were 15 cases of premature birth and 22 stillborn, 2 suicides and 13 fatal casualties. including those killed at the Broadway fire. 339 were natives of the Unites States, 78 of Ireland, 24 of Germany, 9 of England, 5 of Scotland, 4 of France, 1 of Wales, 1 of Denmark, 4 of Prussia, 3 of British Possessions in North America, 2 of Poland, 1 of Italy, 2 born at sea, 4 unknown,

The pouring rain throughout the day yesterday seriously interfered with all outdoor business 'Change was very thinly attended, and transactions in all kinds of produce were very limited. There was no variation to notice in the quotations for breadstuffs. Sales of cotton were comparatively light, with a heavy market, closing at lower prices for the inferior grades.

By the steamship Curlew we have files of Bermuda journals dated to the 19th instant. The papers do not contain any news of political local interest. We learn that the potato crop was entirely free from disease. A fine lot of prime new potatoes had just been sold for shipment at fifteen shillings a barrel. The onion crop, it is said, will be an unusually short one this year, as there was a very general failure of the young plants shortly after they first appeared above the soil.

The British Consul at this city officially notifies the public, through the Collector of the port, that h's government has taken no steps whatever for a forced levy of seamen; consequently British seamen need have no apprehension of impressment while serving on board American vessels bound to ports in Great Britain.

We publish in another part of to-day's paper interesting letters from our correspondents at London and Paris, including an account of the dinner given to Mr. Henry S. Sanford, recently Charge d'Affaires at Paris, by his fellow-countrymen, on the occasion of his approaching departure for the United States

We have received our files from Caracas, Vene zuela, to the 8th instant. Congress was still in ses sion, and the House of Representatives was busy discussing a new law defining the liberties of the press. The Diario de Avisos was opposed to it. No thing new of any importance had transpired since

the date of our last advices. Our dates from Havana are to the 22d instant. In addition to the news we published yesterday, the letters of our correspondents will be found in

another part of this paper. Advices from St. Thomas to the 19th inst. state that the island was free from epidemic, and that business was becoming more active.

A destructive fire broke out yesterday evening at No. 180 Pearl street, which communicated to the building adjoining, and both in a short time were entirely consumed. Loss estimated at about twenty thousand dollars.

From Boston we learn that the Massachusetts Legislature adjourned sine die yesterday.

The schooners Trader, from New York for Doboy Ga., and the Mary Patterson, from Savannah for Boston, put into Charleston on the 27th inst., having been in collision off Cape Roman the night pre-

On the inside pages may be found articles from foreign journals: Statistics of the British army is the Turkish war; the Christians in Turkey troubles of British ship-owners in New York; also Affairs in Canada ; proceedings of the Board of Edu cation ; movements of ex-President Fillmore ; cor firmations by the Senate; abduction of a young lady and attempted violence; shooting affair at Austin

The War in Europe-What will be the Next

Nicholas, quietly requesting England to join him in the partition of Turkey, scheming to secure Constantinople as economically as he could, and sending Menschikoff to bully the Porte while he argued the case "like a gentleman" with Sir Hamilton Seymour, was but pursuing the ordinary course of political intrigue among European nations. England, on the other hand, giving a silent consent to his proposals in 1844 when France was governed by Louis Philippe, but rejecting them nine years afterwards when a Bonaparte was scated on the imperial throne and was eager for a pretext for war; sending out fleets and armies to protect Turkey, and at the same time practically converting the Mussulman empire into a protectorate of the British crown: and preferring a war with Russia at an enormous expense of men and money, and with very undefined prospects, to the peaceful possession of Candia and Egypt, was, in like manner acting on the old principles which have governed the policy of her sister nations and herself since the days of Charlemagne. There is nothing new, either in the cause of the war or even in the events which have preceded its actual outbreak. Like Charlemagne, Charles the Fifth, and Napoleon, Nicholas fancies the day of universal empire has arrived; England, which has more than any other nation to lose in the event of his hopes being realized, goes to war to prevent him, and succeeds deluding France into fighting her battles. Prussia and Austria remain nentral at first. Great strife ensues among their statesmen. One is for the West, another for the East. Much breath wasted in talking, after which events cut the knot, and they take up their position on one side or the other. It is the self-same old story our children learn at school every day; with the only difference that it is Russia, not Spain or France, which aspires after universal dominion. A difference deserving to be carefully noted,

however. France, under Charlemagne, was a sort of armed confederacy, with no past history, an undefined future, and no particular element of cohesion. Charles the Fifth's empire was built up by accident: his dream was idle; based upon the absurd fallacy that a royal will could blend into one two or more races antagonistic in every trait of national character. Napoleon's failure is perhaps less easily accounted for. He had done nothing, however, to fuse his various kingdoms into one whole; and whatever of intellect and spirit survived the declaration of the empire in France was privately against him. It only required a Moscow to reveal the rottenness of the monument on whose pinnacle he stood. Now, in many respects, Nicholas's position is better than any of these. He has, in the first place, more men under his command than they. Sixty millions of souls besides stray Tartars and Cossacks unenumerated could furnish a pretty substantial army. In the second place, the Russian government, unlike those of Charlemagne and Charles the Fifth is highly enlightened, and quite up to the spirit of the age. Again, the Russian people are homogeneous, of one race, and one faith; an advantage that cannot be too highly prized. They will fight, not only for glory and pay-the only incentives that inspire their antagonists-but also for a cause more highly cherished still, the cause of religious bigotry, Every Russian not only believes that it is his destiny to repossess himself of the old homes of his ancestors, whose names still bear witness to their former occupation by the founders of the Greek Church; but steadfastly holds to the conviction that to him has been assigned by Heaven the weighty duty of extirpating Moslemism from Europe. These are differences which go a long way towards destroying the parallel between Nicholas and his precessors in the game of universal empire.

Narrowing our views down to the events transpiring around us, what accounts may we reasonably expect to receive from Europe within the next few weeks? Sir Charles Napier will shortly sail from Kioge. Let us take it for granted that he reaches the mouth of the Gulf of Finland without obstacle. Can we reasonably expect him to destroy the Russian fleet, protected on the one side by the powerful batteries of Helsingfors, on the other by the impregnable Cronstadt? Of course we all know that Gibraltar was once taken, and it is hard to say of a fort that it cannot be captured. But has Sir Charles force enough to expend the amount of life which he would require to lose at the capture of either Helsingfors or Cronstadt, defended as they are by the best soldiers in Europe, officered by men of courage, and skill? If he should destroy the fleet and take those forts, what will he do next? He cannot sail within twenty miles of St. Petersburg, and has not men to land for any operations ashore. We do not wish to damp hopes that are based on generous feelings; but the finest army that Europe ever saw once marched against Russia, defeated the Russians in every encounter, penetrated the kingdom as far as Moscow, was there checked, and began a retreat-unparalleled in the history of military disasters-which not only destroyed the army, but hurled from his throne the most powerful monarch in the world, and reduced France to third rate power. Should fate ordain that the guns of Helsingfors are to defeat Sir Charles Napier's advance, and weaken his fleet should the Russians pursue their advantage and assail him as he attempts to retrace his steps-should the Danes, still smarting under the unrevenged massacre at Copenhagen-join the pursuers and wreak a retribution only proportionate to the lajury inflicted on them by Nelson-the retreat of Moscow would cease to be without parallel, and the hopes of England

would be crushed at a blow. Success no doubt awaits the allies at the other points of attack. The Black Sea will be swept of Russian vessels; and Sebastopol and Odessa will probably be blockaded. The Russians will meet with reverses on the Danu'e, and may even be driven across the Pruth. But these acts achieved, what practical gain have the allies secured? Russia will still be as powerful as ever: as well able to hold her own, and assail them.

A prudent man, embarking in a mercantile adventure, will endeavor so to order matters that the gain he may make will be larger than the loss he may suffer. The allies have pursued the very opposite principle. The gain France can make cannot be ascertained or stated in words or figures; England may secure her road to the East, with a sort of pied-a-terre at Constantinople. But this is the most. Should fortune favor Russia on the other hand, the present ruler of France may lose everything. The first advantage gained by Russia-say for instance, a drawn battle in the Baltic or Sir Charles Napier's defeat-would decide Prus sia and Austria at once; and no earthly obstacle could prevent Nicholas sending half a million of men to the Rhine, with instructions to proclaim Henry V. King of France. In this case, Louis Napoleon might be glad of a quiet lodging in Jermyn street again. Defeat would be less disastrous in its effects on the government of England; but more so on the people British honor once involved in the war, British obstinacy would prevent its termination; and British pockets would be bled as freely as they were during the last war, before Englishmen would make up their minds they were beaten. The national debt might be increased from eight hundred to fifteen hundred millions of pounds sterling in a twenty years war; an!, to our thinking no disaster that the mind can conceive or the pen describe would be so overwhelming to an honest nation as the existence of such a debt.

These reflections are not confined to this side of the water. There is good substantial reason for the lack of enthusiasm which prevails in France; and though the martial spirit has been successfully roused for a time in England, signs are not wanting to presage its decline. The funds may rise and fall, as speculators knock them up or down; but the real effects of this war must be injurious to the commercial and monetary interests of Europe. They stand at present between the horns of a dilemna. If the allies are successful, the absorption of capital by the war will only cause a temporary embarassment and injury to trade; if they are not, ruin is inevitable.

The Late Fire in Broadway-Strange Disclosures.

Some strange circumstances are coming to light in connection with the late fire at No. 231 Broadway. It seems that one or more of the unfortunate men who were in the building at the time the walls gave way, and were injured or killed by its fall, had on, at the time they were conveyed to the hospital, new clothes of rich quality, which bore on them the mark of Wm. T. Jennings & Co. These clothes were much more expensive than those which firemen or others would naturally put on to go to a fire; and from the tailor's mark being still attached to them, it seems likely that they had never been worn before. The singularity of firemen or volunteer firemen being dressed in such clothes induced the person in whose charge the bodies were placed at the hospital to retain them, as exhibits, to be produced at the in-

Another rather suspicious circumstance con nected with this fire is that it caught in the upper stories, which were entirely unoccupied, and that neither Mr. Jennings nor any one else can suggest any plausible cause for the accident. In connection with this, it may be well to mention that another clothing store, kept by Mr. Wyman, near Jennings', was robbed a short while since. The thieves entered by a skylight in the roof, and being doubtful of the height of the loft, let fall lighted matches through the skylight before they ventured to leap down. The reconnoissance by means of the matches being satisfactory, they descended, helped themselves to all the light and valuable articles they could carry off, and retreated as they came, through the roof. Of course if the matches they let fall had happened to come in contact with straw. dry paper, or any other combustible substance. a conflagration would have ensued. At the time the alarm was given, the thieves might still have been in the house engaged at their work : their only safety would then have been to assume the character of firemen. Had the walls been more solid than those of 231 Broadway, their escape, with their booty, might then have been easily effected.

Another circumstance on which it is well that we should reflect is the singular disproportion between the fires in stores and fires in dwelling houses. For one private residence that is burnt, five stores are destroyed. For one fire in Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and the other streets where private families live, there are six in Broadway, Pearl, Fulton, and the business streets. This disproportion seems the more singular when we bear in mind that the consumption of coal and wood and the number of fires kept going is usually far greater in dwelling houses than in stores; and thus that the opportunities for accidental conflagration are more frequent in the former than the latter. Again, fires are more frequent in stores where dry goods, clothing and other light portable goods easily disposed of are kept than in stores where bulky articles, such as wholesale groceries, are sold : and a fire that once breaks out, at night, in one of the former

is hardly ever extinonished. These facts are suggestive of many reflections, some of which will probably find utterance when the whole evidence has been adduced at the inquest. On many points, there will doubtless be much difference of opinion. But there can be none with regard to our present volunteer fire system. Volunteer fire companies are well adapted for small communities, where every man knows his neighbor, and each has some stake, however small, in the town or village. But for large cities where the circle of each man's acquaintance is necessarily restricted, and where a large floating population comprising hundreds of worthless and depraved characters always congregates, volunteer fire companies can hardly be as efficient as a regular paid force, and may afford large opportunities for mischief and crime. To come to the point: A burglar, pursuing his vocation here, could find no more eligible chance of making money than by setting fire to a store, rapidly communicating the intelligence to the nearest fire company, accompanying the engine to the scene, and being the first to enter the house, on pretence of saving, in reality to plunder it of its contents. The bulk of our New York firemen are of course men of respectability and standing; but there is even reason to fear that individuals whose character should exclude them from any such post, have thrust themselves into their ranks, and pretend to be runners or hangers on, m rely in order to steal with impunity. It is high time these abuses were corrected.

FRAUDS UPON EMIGRANTS .- Of all classes of miscreants those who make a subsistence by plundering and swindling emigrants we have least sympathy with; and yet, bad and recreant as they are, they have been permitted until lately to continue their nefarious trade without the slightest interruption. Indeed, so successful have they been in their operations on foreigners that their attention has been directed to a deeper and more profitable game. They found out a better class of pigeons to pluck, namely : American born citizens, going and returning from California, who, on their arrival in New York from the country, intending to take passage for San Francisco, are pounced upon by swarms of runners, who by the most ingenious devices induce them to purchase tick-

ets on the different routes for the land of promise. In many cases the sale of these tickets is a fraud from beginning to end, but, generally speaking, their deluded victims are sent comfortably enough as far as the Isthmus, where, to their utter astonishment and mortification, they learn that their tickets for the steamers on the Pacific side are worthless and fraudulent. Of course they are obliged, if they have money sufficient, to buy genuine tickets in order to arrive at their destination; but numbers are compelled through the lack of means to remain at the Isthmus, having had barely requisite funds on their starting from New York to convey them to San Francisco. There they remain, perhaps, for many months, destitute of even the common necessaries of life. There many of them fall victims to those dreadful diseases fatal to all living in temperate climes. The manner in which returned Californians

(natives of the Western States) are treated on their arrival here is equally disgraceful. The moment a steamer lands these emigrant runners, like a flock of ravenous vultures, beset every passenger that they think will bleed, and hand them over to the proprietors of the numerous forwarding agencies, whose offices are located on the most conspicuous corners of the principal business streets in the lower part of the city. Here they are induced to purchase through tickets for Chicago and for the West, paying for the same the usual charge for tickets on the first class cars. Their tickets are, in nearly all cases, of that description sold to foreign emigrants, too poor to be able to pay for a passage in the first class cars. The unsuspecting countrymen do not find out their mistake and the fraud committed on them until they have left New York many miles behind them. Their only alternative then is to proceed on their journey in the emigrant cars, or to pay an additional sum for a seat in the first class cars. To think of returning to New York to prosecute these harpies is out of the question. Anxious to arrive home, and not relishing the idea of incurring further expense, having been swindled already to a large extent, they abandon all thoughts of retracing their steps to

Within the last few months facts of a new dodge have come to light which outdoes all the former rascality and impudence of these mock railroad agents, and by which their revenue from the nefarious business has been increased fourfold. This consisted in the selling of through tickets for Cleveland and all the principal Western cities along the line of the Michigan Southern railroad. When the emigrant arrived as far as Cleveland he found himself completely bamboozled. Along with the ticket to Cleveland he received an order on semebody, represented in the document as being possessed with sufficient authority to "forward the bearer," and upon searching for this important personage, the unlucky dupe generally comes to the conclusion that he is no where; that the ticket intended to take him further West is worth just as much as a piece of blotting paper, and that an adroit swindle hasbeen perpetrated, which, to his amazement and vexation, he is not made aware of until midway between his destination and starting point. Nothing remained then for the unfortunate but to purchase a bona fide ticket, for, as we said before, returning to New York was out of the question. Some eight or nine hundred individuals have been defrauded in this way during the last six months, to the certain knowledge of parties connected with those railroad companies at Cleveland.

To such an extent had this evil prevailed, that the various railroad companies in the West, fearful that the effects produced by such gross frauds would change the tide of emigration by the way of the Lakes, took the matter in their engaged in the sale of these fraudulent tickets. Accordingly, a correspondence took place be tween these parties and the District Attorney of New York. An astute officer was instructed to be on the look out for a few of the most intelligent green ones he could find. He had not long to wait, for almost every train going West poured forth some of the duped at Cleveland. Having easily procured and induced two or three of these unfortunate ones to accompany him back to New York, (all their expenses having been paid,) they cheerfully gave what testimony was necessary to convict one of the principal and most extensive dealers in these spurious railroad tickets, who was sentenced to three years imprisonment in the States Prison, as will be seen by our criminal records of this month.

The good work of exterminating these miserable, blood-thirsty, yet legal plunderers, (for by the statute of this State the emigrant runner is licensed to carry on an atrocious trade.) has now began in earnest. Two or three of the largest establishments in the city have been broken up, and more than half a dozen of the occupants are now in the City Prison to answer indictments of obtaining money under false and fraudulent pretences, found against them by the Grand Jury. We hope the railroad companies will not desist in their praiseworthy efforts to suppress the illegal traffic. Let them send back every emigrant who may be defrauded in New York, and the District Attorney will see that but few of these mock railroad agencies will be permitted to exist in our midst. Give him but the material to set in motion the grand piece of machinery that will forever annihilate these rapacious plunderers, and you will have the good wishes and prayers of all useful members of society in this city.

Music and Musical Science in New York. music has made astonishing progress in this city, and, indeed, throughout the Union generally. It is only about a dozen years since the first permanent experiment of an Italian Opera was ventured upon with fear and trembling in Palmo's little theatre. In the course of an other month or two we shall have no less than three opera houses in full blast, namely, the Irving Place In-corporated Society's Opera House, Niblo's Theatre, and Max Maretzek at Castle Garden. This is more than either London or Paris has ever been able at any on time to support, and we fear that this excessive and illjudged competition will have the effect of injuring all three. It is better to have one good Opera House well supported, than to have several badly kept up. By thus dividing public patronage and weakening the resources of each other, the interests of all parties—lessees, artists and the public—must ultimately suffer. The Boston people seem to be following closely in our wake, and the direc tors of the new Opera House there—a building of colos-sal proportions—have just despatched Mr. Barry to Eu-rope to secure the best talent that can be procured for the opening of their magnificent establishment. Our theatrical ministers plenipotentiary are, in fact, scouring Europe in all directions to pick up whatever is now and attractive in their respective lines, and the political embroilments of the European continent being likely to render everything in the shape of theatrical speculation hazardous, it is probable that we shall be, this year inundated with all the best opera singers, instrumenta players, and actors, that the Old World can boast of.

As a further evidence of the development which musi-

has taken amongst us of late years, we may mention that about twenty years ago there were not a dozen musical teachers in New York, and, in fact, there were but few female schools in which this accomplishment was taught at all. There are now no less than several hundred persons, of both sexes, engaged in the musical profession here. The teachers of vocal music are, as might be expected, in general Italians, whilst the instru are Germans, with a sprinkling of French. It is estimated that their incomes range from \$200 to \$4,000 a year or an aggregate of \$100,000 paid for musical tuition in year. The number of schools in which music is taught as a regular branch of education, can now only be counted by the gross aggregate of schools themselves, as there are but few, if any, on whose programme of education it does not figure. At some of the weekly and monthly soiries which it is the practice to give in the highest cla of our female schools, musical talent is displayed by the pupils, of an order and excellence not to be excelled in any similar establishments in London or Paris. There are various excellent female schools, where music forms a very important branch of education—such schools, for instance, as Mrs. Mears, Madame Chegary, Madame Hix, Mr. Gibbs, Misses Regers, and many others. Among the schools which have most distinguished themselves by the attention which they have paid to the development of musical genius with their pupils, is that of Mrs. Mears, of Sixteenth street, whose admirable system of education is attested by the large number first class pupils who are placed under her care, averaging, generally, from sixty to eighty of the children of some of our most respectable citizens. The musical teachers in this establishment are Madame Stoepel Wallace and Mr. Tims in the instrumental, and Madame Bouchelle in the vocal department. Daring the last winter the musiral conversation in our best circles; and there is no doubt of the same kind, that are to be attributed the growt and developement of the taste for music which, since the time of Malibran, has made such wonderful strides amongst us, keeping pace with our rapid progress in population, commerce, the industrial arts, and other ele-ments of civilization and refinement.

Astor Place Hotel.

Some two years ago Messrs. Spofford and Tileston occupied the splendid granite houses in Broadway nearly oppo-site to Astor place. The dwellings were erected ten years ago, and are remarkable for the substantial style in which the work was done. The various rooms are all finished in the best manner, and some of our fast builders might take a lesson from the architect who designed, and the artizans who wrought upon, these buildings

dwellings in that part of Broadway are called "abov Bleecker," and the home of bon ton began 'gradually to disappear, and the granite palaces of Tileston were not exceptions to the gene ral rule. Messrs. Spofford and Tileston erected for themselves houses on the Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street, and the houses on Broadway were leased to Mr. Waterman, who, after suitable alterations and improvements, opened them to the public, under the name of the Astor Place Hotel."

quiet, easy style in which it seemed to be kept, togethe with the home-like and comfortable air which appeared to be its principal characteristic, formed a striking con trast to the glare, the splendor, the bustle, the hurry, and the jostle which will always be noticed in very large hotels, although in some establishments the menage is so far refined that a decided improvement over former times s strikingly apparent.

The Astor Place Hotel has now about eighty rooms and one hundred persons can be accommodated with all the luxuries of a good hotel. During the coming season the house is to be altered, enlarged and improved, by taking in the adjoining building north, and by the re-moval of the office from the basement to the first floor. This quiet little village—for such it seems by those minia-ture cities, the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels will then have a population of one hundred and fifty.

Every hotel has its peculiarity, and the guests always nanage to find that hotel keeper whose style suits them The Astor Place Hotel is apparently a quiet, well regu lated, well governed house, in a pleasant part of Broad and the world of aristocracy, but so near to both that it could safely be called a "compromise" hotel. We have no doubt that a large number of strangers will be happy to patronize a hotel of this character; and we learn since its opening it has been very well supported. The ladies must be pleased with it. It is still in the hands of its first landlord, Mr. Waterman.

Marine Affairs.

CAPTAIN CRIGHTON AND THE THREE BELLS.—It will doubt-less be gratifying to the rescued crew and passengers of the ill-fated steamship San Francisco to know that the gallant Captain Crighton, so intimately connected with that unfortunate event, after a rapid and stormy run of counts, advertised as taking in passengers and freight in

THE STRANSIND NASHVILLE .- On the arrival of the steam ship Nashville from this port at Cowes, on her late out expressed their high appreciation of the sea-going quali-ties of the steamer, which had been severely tested by heavy gales and ice on the passage, and also tendered to Capt. Berry and his officers their thanks for the uniform kindness and attention shown them during their stormy passage across the Atlantic.

passage across the Atlantic.

AMERICAN CLIPTERS IN ESGLAND.—[Extract of a letter.]
I regret to state that the reputation of our clippers on
this side of the water has been sadly impaired, in consequence of several of them discharging their cargoes in a
dsmaged condition, and having been beaten by their
English competitors. The Oriental and Surprise gave us
great credit, but they are now forgotten. The reputed
sailing qualities of the Red Jacket, and the fact that a
rival line were anxious to procure a ship to compete with
the Lightning, were the causes of her bringing such a
high price; but I question if another ship, equally as
good, would sell as well. Tell our builders to diagonally
cross-brace with iron every ship over 1,000 tons, intended
for sale in the English markets."

MADANE SONTAG IN ENGLISH OPERA. - Mr. Ullman, Madame Sontag's agent, has departed for Europe, where he will engage an English tenor and other artists to assist Madame Sontag in the production of English operas. series of which she intends giving in all the principal cities of the United States—commencing at Niblo's, in this city. Since Madame Sontag's arrival here she has received one hundred and ten thousand dollars, of which forty thousand have been expended, and seventy thousand Previous to his departure his evidence was taken, de bene esse, in the great case of Fuller, editor of the Mirror against Madame Sontag. This appears to be a sort of black mail suit, and the evidence, which is very curious, will excite some interest when it appears in full.

'Hearts at Fault," is the production of Mr. Watson, young author-nineteen years of age. The comedy was enthusiastically received on the first night, (Thursday,) and will probably have a run.

ACCIDENT ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE RAIL-ROAD.—The 9 o'clock A. M., express train from New York to Washington encountered a serious accident on Saturday evening last, near the hamlet of Aberdeen, six miles south of Havre de Grace. At this place the locomotive came in contact with a cow which had been straying on the track, and from the defective construction of the cowcatcher, the animal got under the wheels, throwing the smoking car off on the other. The engine was most completely demolished; and so great was the shock that the tender was thrown some yards in advance of the locomotive. The engineer and fireman miraculously

There had been some dozen passengers in the smoking car, which was curiously extruded from between the baggage car and the first passenger car; and though if was thrown side upward and terribly shattered, none of its occupants were seriously hurt. One of them was a colored man, who had been wrecked at sea, and carried to England. Travelling from London to Liverpool, he had a narrow escape of his life, in a railroad accident. The ship on which he came to the United States the Underwriter-was wrecked, and the passengers came finally, he had another narrow escape in this instance. The employes and passengers set to work, and, after a couple of hours, succeeded in clearing the track of the wreck. A messenger was despatched to Havre de Grace for another locomotive and passenger car, and the train reached Baltimore at 10 o'clock the same night.

The accident is fairly to be attributed to the parsi monious negligence of the railroad company, which has accidents have occurred within a distance of some three or four miles of the spot, which have cost the company over ten thousand dollars—a sum which would suffice to fence the road for its entire length. In such cases, the railroad company should be compelled to defray the extra expenses incurred by the passengers, some of whom are often unprovided with means to pay the hotel bills to hich they are thus subjected. The Farmers' Club.

A regular monthly meeting of the Farmers' Clu-held on Tuesday at noon—Mr. Coleman, of Brookly

the chair. The meeting being called to order, The SECRETARY informed the Chair that several pa were lying on the table, relative to the discovery hitherto unknown tree in Washington Territory; o way to treat diseased pear trees; and also a paper,

beets for the purpose of making alcohol.

A paper was read from John Bullock, upon the disand probable extinction of the potato. The disease
which the plant was afflicted—which baffled all the efof learned men—was in his opinion a certain sign ultimate death.

Rimate death.

Mr. Coleman exhibited model racks for holding for

made in the same manner and by the same machine is used by him in the construction of neat fences. The subject of the day for discussion—" Weeding

The subject of the day for discussion—" Weeding the cultivation of spring and summer crops, and the ner and best tools to do it with"—was then declared for the discussion of those present.

One gratieman said he would like to know what other than weeding with the hands could be shown I Mr. Mines, the Secretary, made a few remarks, tending that where any one wanted a good crop of a tables, not more than one plant of a kind should be lowed to live on the same plot of ground, for he plants hated one another worse than men did each of and could never thrive where weeds or other obnot plants were growing.

A Memera stated that the best machine he knew o removing weeds was that manufactured by a Mr. R of Elizabethtown, N. J. He spoke of various other to partially removing weeds, but could not suggest plan for their total removal.

After some other remarks the discussion concludes A very fine sample of Egyptian millet was exhibite Mr. Coleman, of Long Island, and was pronounced best ever produced.

Probable Discontinuance of a Large Name

Probable Discontinuance of a Large Num of Western Post Offices.

In advertising for contracts for carrying the mai the Western States during the succeeding two years Post Office Department has issued the following ins

Post Office Department has issued the following institions as to special post offices:—

Postmasters and bidders will particularly notice the service to special offices differs entirely from that the regularly numbered routes, in this respect—that contractor's pay must be derived exclusively from net proceeds of the office supplied, within a certain to be named by him; that the excess of net proceed any, beyond such sum, must be held by the postma subject to the draft of this Department; and that if net proceeds fall short of the amount of the bid or agment, the deficiency cannot in any case be supplied this Pepartment. If no bids be made under this actisement, or no one named as contractor by the 1

There are hundreds of Post Offices in the West do not now net sufficient to pay for the expense of rying the mails, nearly all of which, no doubt, ar cated in enterprising little villages and settlements were long would pay a premium to the Post Office De ment, if their facilities for receiving letters and ga intelligence were not to be so summarily out off. which do not receive sufficient to pay the contractor bringing the mails to them, and if the above princi carried out on all subsequent lettings, they, too, have to be discontinued, and all mail facilities will the after be confined to the more densely populated cities villages. We shall probably hear more of this when principle begins to work.

The Gadsden Treaty—Benton will Oppose Appropriation. [From the Evening Post.] We have the following highly important despatch reliable authority:—

Bliable authority:

WASHINGTON, April 29, 18
Col. Benton will oppose the appropriation for the

Col. Benton will oppose the appropriation for the k can treaty:

1. For invading the privileges of the House of Resentatives in originating burthens upon the people.

2. Because it is a case in which the House of Repretatives has a right to be consulted in the making treaty, and to withhold the appropriation.

3. For the manner in which it was made.

4. For its provisions and objects.

He will also move for a select committee, with p to send for persons and papers, and take testimeny, t reported to the House of Representatives.

He will resist the consideration of the approprisuntil the committee is raised and has reported.

The researches of the committee, if raised, will exto the circumstances of the ratification of the treaty.

City Intelligence. THE CIVIL AND MILITARY REPUBLICAN SOCIET

OF IRELAND.

An adjourned meeting of the above society was he Monday evening, at the rooms of the Association, h White street. Dr. O'Hanlon acted as Secretary, an roner O'Ponnell, Messrs. Melloy, Ferguson, Holland, & Coghlan and about thirty other gentlemen attends—Corener O'Donnell was called to the chair, andm some brief observations, in the course of which he pressed his devotion to the cause of his country, alton he was not yet informed of the particular objects? to creanization.

ganization.

The constitution and rules of the society weith read by the Secretary, and approved of.
The following is a copy of a letter from Mr.lob-Ward, of Baltimore, which was then read:
BALTIMORE, Sunday. April 28856

TO DR. P. O'HANLON:

Sir—A number of Irishmen teing now present, her posed to form an association for their country's goe—as before doing so, have resolved to commune with yer be for some information as to the manner most exposent for some information as to the manner most exposent for some information as to the manner most exposent for some information and her nationally the manner of the nationally the second contract of the nationally the

the purpose in view. Ireland's present position is techeonisideration, and the restoration of her nationally the dearest object. We will hold ourselves uncommitted unware the second of the second of

the meeting adjourned.

The Marine Society Memorializing Congress.—the Mine Society of the city of New York have presented memorial to Congress, setting forth the inefficial contion of our merchant marine, and asking tha body make it obligatory for all ships and vessels, rom or hundred and fifty tons and upwards, clearing athe Coom House, to be furnished with two or moreoys, thumber to be graduated, by act of Congress, proposion to the size of the ship, leaving it options to ado the apprentice system, or go as volunteers, as te partimay choose. The memorialists ask that these by should be from twelve to seventeen years of age, an they a fully satisfied that thousands of the youth of crounty would ball with joy such action on the part of Congres and at once embrace an occupation so man! honor fully satisfied that thousands of the youth of crounts would hail with joy such action on the part of longress and at once embrace an occupation so man! honor ble and patriotic as that opened to them. In once saked to act immediately, and with energy, in this a important matter, as many thousands of lives re jeopa dized, and millions of property imperiled or st. und the present miserable, disorganized and inefficient condition of our sailors, in the merchant as well the navservice. It is a well known fact, say the morialist that a great number of our finest and mostosity ship have left our port of late with the entire cree compose of foreigners of the lowest and vilest classand mostil landsmen in that number. The petitioner promise, necessary, to furnish many facts and statemate to convince Congress of the great and grievous tills to converse from the incapacity and inefficiency; seamen man our unsurpassed fleet of merchantmen.

An ITEM PRON YORNYHLE.—The newly ocanized an

man our unsurpassed fleet of merchantmen.

An ITEM PRON YORNYHLE.—The newly oranized an much needed Fire Engine Company Aquedus, No. 47, repaired to the Heligate ferry, foot of Eightsixth stree fast river, on Tuesday evening last, for enge trial, and considering the antiquity of the apparatust present a their command, did good work, throwing a seam eight of ten feet above the flagstaff, which is eighty-ie feet high and had not the hose burst, they would ave succeeded still better. Good service may confidely be expected from this company when they get theirsew machine which they hope to have in time for the anual parade Aqueduct Engine Company No. 47 was osnized on the thoth of March last, and already has two-this of its members, and those from among the most respitable inhabitants of Yorkville, embodying in themselw the succituity mode—fortitur in re.

ip mode—fortitur in re.

New York Society Library, held on Tissiay, the 25ti instant, the following gentlemen were citted trustees of the Library for the ensuing year:—Gulis C. Verplauck William Inglis, Alexander R. Rodgers, ayton Hobart Frederic DePeyster, James DePeyster Egden. Joshn Coit, Joseph Delfield, James H. Titus, Cites M. Leupp John H. Gourlie, James W. Beekman, Hery J. Anderson Stephen C. Williams, John Bigelow. The Society is now in a very flourishing condition, and granally enlargin the sphere of its usefulness.

the sphere of its usefulness.

EXTENSION OF THE BOWERY.—A meetin was called yes terday afternoon in relation to the pening of th Bowery to Franklin square. The meding was to hav been held at the Eastern Pearl Street Buse, but in con sequence of the extreme inclemency of the weather i was postponed to Wednesday evening nxt.

The Greeks and the Tarks.

We have received, says the Post, b the Arabia, th following appeal from a prominent Gesk, now residing at Athens, but who was educated in the United States which is understood to express the sentment of his countrymen in relation to the strife now pending between Turkey and Russia:—

AN APPEAL TO THE FREE AND BENVOLENT NATIO OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, BY THE GREEKS OF MACEDONIA, THESALY, THRACK

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AIRBICA, BY THE GREEKS OF MACEDONIA, THERALLY, THRACE EPIRUS, IONIA AND THE GREEK SLANDS. Four bundred years of intolerable bondage, infinit and inexpressible sufferings, brought pon us by the yok of the Mussulmans—a yoke that madthe cup of life to verflow with bitterness—oblige us totake up arms, that we might be free, and assert the true that all men arborn free and equal.

Christians of America—free and hippy people of the United States—the present Panhellem movement is but the continuation of the great work begun in 1821, which the whole world then rejoloed to see.

The citizens of the United States then heard of ou wrongs, pitied us, and assisted us. For that same assistance we call upon you now. The pasent war is a holy war; it is a righteous war. We are struggling agains oppression. It is the great struggle between light and arkness—the Gospel and the Koran.

Americans, your former compassion for the Greeks has not been forgotten by them. The American name has always been dear to the people of Greece. Our gratifude for your kindness past has lasted for mor than thirty years, even to the present moment—we people have nothing to look back on our past conductant feel discouraged to ask again for your assistance and you, the Americans, can, with the approbation and the series of the present moment—we people have nothing to look back on our past conductant and feel discouraged to ask again for your assistance.